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## GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Baltimore American contains a copy of General Lee's official report of the recent campaign in Pennsylvania. The following is his account of the Confederate movements after the battle of Gettysburg:

"Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about four thousand prisoners. Nearly two thousand had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements, were left behind.

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th.

The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our train moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by way of Casstown, guarded by Gen. Imboden. In passing through the mountains, in advance of the column, the great length of the train exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by General Stuart and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonsboro. The army, after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains, that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland, as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of neighboring mills. The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed.

The enemy had not yet made his appearance, but, as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation for the reasons above mentioned was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was recovered, and new boats built, so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williams-

port; to Falling Waters, and an attack was awaited during that and the succeeding day.— This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdraw to the south side on the night of the 13th.

Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport those of Longstreet and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 1 P. M., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of material except a few disabled wagons, and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them, the rear of the column had passed.

During the slow and tedious march to the bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them failed to find them in the obscurity of the night and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brigadier General Pettigrew was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own and permitted to enter our lines.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival, a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced towards Martinsburg. It was attacked by Gen. Fitz Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah river, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we recrossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the waters had subsided, the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done.

It is now said that the issue of fractional currency to replace the postal currency will commence in ten days or a fortnight. The utmost efforts are making to expedite matters, the work of preparation proceeding night and day.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just perfected regulations making National Banks depositories of public moneys and financial agents of the Government, and circular instructions will at once be issued to all National Banks, of which exactly one hundred have already deposited bonds.

A caisson attached to battery I, First New York artillery, whilst going down Main street, in Louisville, on the 4th inst., exploded a shell contained therein, which instantly killed the cannonier and driver, and mortally wounded another cannonier. A third cannonier was also badly wounded.

A Cairo dispatch says that Vicksburg advises report the Texas expedition as "exploded." Advice from New Orleans indicate that there will soon be some active operations on the western side of the Mississippi. Gen. Banks, it is said, is to take the field in person.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Federal forces stationed at McMinnville, Tenn., were attacked by the Confederates on Saturday last, about noon. The fight was progressing when telegraphic communication was interrupted, and the result is unknown. This demonstration indicates a flank movement of the Confederates, designed to cut Gen. Rosecrans's line of communication, and to isolate Gen. Burnside.

Gen. Burnside's forces, it appears, are still in Northwestern Tennessee. A Knoxville dispatch, dated Sunday last, says that General Carter, with a portion of the troops, has taken a position at Bull's Gap, about forty miles northeast of Knoxville, while the Confederates have concentrated at Greenville, some twenty miles further east. The Federal advance is below London, twenty-eight miles south of Knoxville, and has occasional skirmishes with the Confederate cavalry. In a fight which occurred on the 28th ult., a large number of Confederates were taken prisoners. On Friday a fight occurred at Anderson's Cross Roads, in which the Confederates were defeated, with a loss of one hundred and twenty killed and wounded and eighty-one taken prisoners.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers "to protect the citizens and repel invasion," under an act passed by the Confederate Legislature of Virginia on the 28th ult.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 3d in an editorial says: "The rapid advance in all necessities of clothing and subsistence threatens us with great distress. There is no disguising the fact." Bacon is quoted in the Sentinel at \$2.50 per pound; Coffee \$7.50@8; Flour at \$40@45 per barrel; Wheat \$5@6 per bushel; Sugar \$2.80@3 per pound; Molasses \$14@15 per gallon; and other necessary articles at equally high rates, Confederate money. Gold is \$10@12 premium.

Charles W. Semmes, of Baltimore county, Md., Wilfred McCloud, of Georgetown, and C. C. Simms, of Alexandria, Virginia, all soldiers in the Confederate army, and captured at Gettysburg, succeeded in making their escape from the Fort Delaware prison on the 16th of August, and have safely arrived in Dixie.

Gen. Pemberton, late commander of the Confederate forces at Vicksburg, arrived at Richmond on the 29th ult.

A Charleston dispatch to a Richmond paper, dated Thursday last, states that the firing on that day was heavier than for several weeks previous. The Federal fire was directed against Fort Sumter, with an occasional shot at Fort Johnson. The Confederate batteries and Fort Moultrie replied. Another dispatch, dated Friday, says that a heavy engagement was going on at the time of forwarding the message.

Col. Percy Wyndham has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.